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N B. MORRIS,  
Bowra & Co.,  
Queen's Road,  
13, 1869.

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CENTS.

the Proposed Move-  
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China Mail Office,  
26, 1868.

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LES A. SAINT.

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A MAIL.

Y, FEB. 4, 1869.

ON VICE.

p. Alford's Charge,  
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is not taken as the

erally, by officials,  
and clergy. There

right in practical  
is absolutely recog-

equivalent by submitting to the same  
chance of loss as that which threatens  
his opponent. In the Bishop's sense, any  
person who risks life, health, or wealth  
to gain money is a gambler. But it is  
just what brings people from England to  
China, which leads men to accept dan-  
gerous posts in distant and unhealthy  
climates, and which is in a sense the very  
backbone of foreign trade. It may be  
said that, every one gambles who orders  
goods on speculation.

Returning to the more sober domain  
of common sense, Bishop Alford's re-  
marks as to the evil consequences of  
habitual gambling (the practice as gene-  
rally understood by that term) are true  
enough, and all prudent persons will  
deplore them. But drunkenness and  
many other vices claim a greater number  
of victims and justify quite as strong  
comment. The Bishop has neglected to  
draw the distinction between the man  
who fulfils the gambler's destiny, as paint-  
ed by him, and the person who commits  
the act of playing a game of chance for  
given stakes. The former is truly enough  
a sinner against religion, morality, and  
social decency. The latter may be a  
pattern in every respect. Hence the  
Bishop is opposed to licensing of every  
description, and thus goes beyond us  
and the moderate party who simply  
oppose the "deriving of a revenue from  
licensing a practice which public expe-  
rience and opinion demonstrate to be  
harmful, as a rule to those who indulge  
in it." As is usually the case with over-  
zealous men Bishop Alford has rather  
strengthened the hands of his opponents,  
the pro-revenue party, than contributed  
to the end of removing a stigma from our  
local government. It would have given  
us pleasure if Bishop Alford, while de-  
nouncing the legal recognition of a vice,  
had said something about what appears  
to us to be more degrading to the Colony  
and to the British Crown and Church  
too, namely, purposely making the in-  
dulgence of that vice contribute to the  
state, and to support the resources out  
of which the Church itself is partly main-  
tained. We regret his Lordship's silence  
on that very obvious part of his subject.

With the Bishop's remarks on the  
Brother Ordinance we are likewise com-  
pelled to differ, but scarcely care to enter  
upon its discussion—the more so as the  
practical wisdom which established it and  
kindred laws is scarcely likely to be dis-  
turbed by clerical fulminations.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the  
Bishop inviting support to a movement  
for the establishment in Hongkong of an  
orphanage for destitute European and  
other children. The effort, which we  
hope will be successful, will be directed  
under the auspices of H. E. the Governor,  
Vice-Admiral Keppel, Major General  
Brunker, and the Chief Justice. The  
Circular states:

"It is represented that many Children  
of European and half-caste parentage are  
to be found living under very deplorable  
circumstances in Hongkong, China, and  
Japan; and it is urged as a duty to  
consider what can be done in their behalf.  
One of the objects of the Female Dioce-  
san School in Hongkong is to 'offer a  
permanent home for a limited number of  
Orphans and other Children in neces-  
sitous circumstances.' The Education of  
Chinese Girls in Hongkong on Anglo-  
Chinese principles having been found  
undesirable, it is proposed to extend  
the benefits of the Education given in  
the Diocesan Female School to a few such  
Children of both sexes as has been de-  
scribed—reserving one wing for the Boys  
and the other for the Girls, and to give  
them, with board and lodging, an educa-  
tion which may fit them for useful ser-  
vice. The Children must be without  
deformity, and generally healthy and  
strong in mind and body. As the institu-  
tion must partake of the character of a  
public Orphanage, it is desired to con-  
duct it generally on the principles of  
well-known Orphan Asylums in England.  
If subscriptions in reply to this appeal  
are such as to justify the attempt, it is  
proposed to open the Diocesan School  
for the purposes of an Orphanage next  
Midsummer, and I respectfully beg you  
to bring this communication before  
gentlemen who are likely to give their  
support to so benevolent an object, and  
shall be greatly obliged by a reply, which  
will enable us to form an opinion what  
assistance may be probably expected from  
your locality. Communications are re-  
quested to be addressed to the Rev.  
CANON BEACHE, M.A., St. Paul's College,  
Hongkong—January 30, 1869."

The "body of representatives of Pui-wan,  
Hookshan district," have published the  
following advertisement. We give it the  
additional publicity of our own columns.  
It has been our pleasant duty on former  
occasions to compliment Mr. Fernandes  
for what he has done towards rectifying  
the abuses which prevailed in the coolie  
trade at Macao; and it is equally grati-  
fying to place on record the fact that the  
value of his exertions is understood, and  
appreciated by those for whom he inter-  
ests himself. The following notice is  
dated Feb. 1, 1869—

"It is a saying that when good men are  
in Government service, the benefits derived  
thereby will be infinite, i.e., not only their  
good influences will pervade through the  
place over which they are controlling, but  
also the land out of their jurisdiction is  
benefitted. Mr. Bernardino S. Fernandes,  
old major of police, and Mr. Jeronimo  
Pereira Leite, both of Macao, are noted for  
their exertions for capturing thieves,  
about the case of Pak-shan robbery, they  
arrested six men of our district who had  
gone to Macao, and in consequence our  
place is quiet. But their merit is still  
greater in setting free captives in their  
capacity of Superintendent of Emigration.  
Of the people of our district, who had been

enticed away to sell themselves (as pigs),  
there have been several tens, who had been  
examined by Mr. Fernandes as to the true  
circumstances of the case, and released,  
having a sufficient sum supplied to them to  
return to their native place. Thus, not only  
those who have received such aid are under  
great obligation, but those who have heard  
this praise them. This notice is therefore  
published with a view to call the attention  
of those who may unfortunately happen to  
be enticed away; that when they see the  
superintendent they will do well to express  
their unwillingness to emigrate, and they  
will probably be sent away with freight to  
return home."

THE CASE OF THE ITALIA.

We have been favoured with the fol-  
lowing Report of the decision in the  
above enquiry—

"ITALIAN CONSULATE,

"HONGKONG, 30th January, 1869.

"In consequence of the mortality  
amongst the Chinese passengers by the  
ship Italia on her voyage from Havana to  
this port, I deemed it my duty, as Italian  
Consul, to ascertain the cause thereof, for  
which purpose I held a Court of Enquiry  
at this Consulate on the 27th and 28th  
instant, and was kindly assisted therein by  
Señor Don Tomas Ortuno, the Spanish  
Consul (the Captain and officers being Span-  
ish subjects) and W. S. Adams, Esq., M.D.

"The Books of the vessel, lists of stores  
and medicines, and record of daily distribu-  
tion of same, were severally inspected and  
carefully examined; and Captain Raimundo  
Zulueta, Venancio Arauguren, 1st officer,  
Julian de Zulueta, 2nd officer, Agostin  
Rodriguez, one of the Chinese charterers,  
Rocio de Toribio, Chinese passenger,  
and Jose Camacho, a doctor, were severally  
examined, and their evidence recorded."

"That the vessel was chartered by  
two Chinamen to carry Chinese passen-  
gers—the vessel to provide nothing but  
wood and water—the Charterers provid-  
ing provisions, medicines, and every  
necessary; that notwithstanding this, the  
Owners of the Ship put on board a  
liberal supply of European medicines;  
that the Captain made out for the Charter-  
ers a list of the quantity of provisions  
which would be necessary; that these  
passed under his examination for approval  
before being put on board; were under his  
charge during the voyage, and were regu-  
larly served out under the supervision of  
himself or others; that the provisions are  
abundant and of good quality; that many  
of the passengers were men of advanced age,  
and apparently of feeble frame; that many  
of them, accustomed for years to the warm  
climate of Havana, were but poorly pro-  
vided with clothing to meet the change  
from heat to cold; that after leading a  
life of activity and being accustomed to  
labor, they abandoned themselves to entire  
idleness, listlessness, and opium-smok-  
ing; that about two months from the  
time they embarked a disease, apparent-  
ly scurvy, of which none of the Chinese  
medical men had any professional  
knowledge, attacked the passengers and  
carried them off rapidly; that there were  
nine Chinese on board who professed to be  
distant medicine, but of whom seven were  
about the first to fall victims; that the cap-  
tain and officers did everything in their power  
to afford relief both by administering medi-  
cines and by showing every attention to the  
sufferers; and finally that the Italia was a  
clean, well-ordered and well-ventilated ship.

"After carefully weighing the evidence,  
I give it as my decision that no blame  
whatever attaches to the captain, officers or  
owners of the said ship Italia. My opi-  
nion is, that off rapidly; that there were  
nine Chinese on board who professed to be  
distant medicine, but of whom seven were  
about the first to fall victims; that the cap-  
tain and officers did everything in their power  
to afford relief both by administering medi-  
cines and by showing every attention to the  
sufferers; and finally that the Italia was a  
clean, well-ordered and well-ventilated ship.

"(Signed) W. M. KESWICK,  
Acting Italian Consul."  
"We concur in the foregoing decision."  
"(Signed) T. ORTUNO,  
Spanish Consul."  
"(Signed) W. S. ADAMS, M.D., C.M.,  
Health Officer of the Port,  
Surgeon to the Seamen's Hospital, &c."

LOCAL.

DURING the hearing of the first case on the  
Calendar of the Special Criminal Session  
to-day, the Registrar remarked that the  
Defendant in the case of Regina v. Saint  
had been set down for argument on Wed-  
nesday next. We may mention that it has  
been set down by the defendant.

A MEETING of the Members of the Hong-  
kong Swimming Club was held yesterday  
afternoon. It appears that the present  
site has to be surrendered by the 1st of next  
month. A new site has been offered by  
the Governor, at the end of a pier behind  
Fletcher's old buildings; he has also pro-  
mised \$1,500 towards contingent expenses,  
which would be at least \$2,500, if the  
present building was removed. A new  
structure would entail an outlay of \$5,000.  
After some conversation the following reso-  
lution was carried—"That a list be sent  
round inviting subscriptions of not less than  
\$10 for removing and rebuilding the present  
structure on the proposed new site, it  
being understood that the amount subscrib-  
ed be the subscription for the present  
year." The meeting adjourned until Thurs-  
day next.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr. May on the Bench.  
Very few cases of importance occupied  
the attention of the Sitting Magistrate this  
morning; but one charge was suggestive  
as to the proper securing of windows from  
the visits of individuals of "hooking" propen-  
sities. A Chinese who described himself  
as an unemployed rice-pounder was charged  
by a district watchman with having been  
found in too near proximity of a window in  
Taipingshan; he had a hook with him,  
which was conveniently fixed at the end of  
a long stick; and the watchman very natu-  
rally inferring that he meditated the com-  
mittal of a felony, took him in custody.  
Mr. May appeared to think that this step  
was a very likely one on the part of the  
man with the hook, and accordingly sent him  
to hard labor for three months as a  
rogue and vagabond.

A somewhat peculiar case of alleged drug-  
gery and kidnapping was brought up to-  
day, in which a woman stated that she was  
drugged with a piece of ginger and carried  
on board a ship by Loey Ashing, the su-  
percargo of the ship Norma, on the 31st of  
January. Defendant stated that complain-

ant had signed an agreement to go to Siam  
as a prostitute, and that no force or nox-  
ious thing was used whatever. The case  
was remanded, and the two witnesses for  
the prosecution were detained upon a  
charge of giving false evidence.

A Chinese servant named Tam Awah—  
who was yesterday fined by the Magistrate  
\$20, or in default two months imprison-  
ment, for having given a false account of  
himself in order to obtain a registration  
ticket—was found, on going into Gaol, to  
have had something to do with the larceny  
of a silver watch from his former master  
(Mr. E. da Silva, clerk at Messrs Bourjau  
Hubner & Co.) A pawn-ticket having been  
found on the prisoner after going into  
Gaol, and the rumor of the loss of the  
watch getting reported, "this and that" were  
put together, and the watch lost was  
found to be the watch pawned. It appears  
that the watch was stolen by the pris-  
oner from his master (Mr. Emiliano da  
Silva) only an hour or two before he  
applied for another certificate from the  
Registration Clerk; for he was charged  
about fifteen minutes yesterday, while the watch  
was stolen at 9 a.m.; and the owner did  
not miss his property till 3 in the after-  
noon.—All those facts having been satisfac-  
torily proven, and the pawn-broker having  
shown that defendant had pawned the \$35  
statement to the effect that he pawned the  
watch at the request of a friend merely  
to lend his friend a few dollars, the Magis-  
trate ordered this smart "go to" to go to  
Gaol with hard labor for six months—sent-  
ence to commence after the expiry of the  
first sentence. The watch was ordered to  
be restored on payment of money advanced  
to pawnbroker.

A PARAGRAPH in our contemporary of this  
morning adds another item to our news  
from Swatow, received by the Persen.  
When the Persen left everything was  
quiet, but from the intentions of Commo-  
dore Jones, it was anticipated that there  
would be further hostilities. After the  
late punishment the Chinese villagers have  
received, Commodore Jones determined to  
send a force to the river. However, the  
Taotai persuaded him with some difficulty  
not to go on the 1st instant, saying, that  
he himself would hardly trust himself up  
the river. The progress of the communi-  
cations between the Taotai and the Com-  
modore occupied the first day, but on the  
2nd instant, the day the Persen left, the  
Commodore had determined to go up the  
river, and take the Taotai to him; although  
it is almost sure that they will be fired up  
by the villages. In the event of this  
happening, there will undoubtedly be fur-  
ther punishment inflicted on the natives of  
the offending villages. Admiral Keppel  
had arrived at Swatow, and left for Fou-  
chow.

SUPREME COURT.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.)

February 4, 1869.

The Court sat shortly after 10.30, when  
the business on the calendar (two cases  
only) was proceeded with. The following  
Jurons were called:—Messrs Wolverton,  
T. C. Ladd, E. Wheeler, J. A. da Luz, W.  
Poulson, A. Center, and W. Kirby.  
Previous to the prisoners in the first case  
being arraigned, the Chief Justice said that  
he believed that some of the Jurors were  
in attendance here on Monday last, from  
which day the Special Session had been  
postponed. He would like to know if any  
of the Jurors were present.

Mr. Kirby answered from the Jury-box,  
and two gentlemen also answered from the  
body of the Court, to the effect that they  
were in attendance on Monday. The first-  
named juror stated that he was in Court  
for some time on Monday; he had no no-  
tice of the postponement.

The Chief Justice remarked that he con-  
sidered it a great hardship, and as the Ju-  
rors time was often most valuable to them,  
it was too bad that they should be unneces-  
sarily called here. Let the summoning  
officer be called.

Mr. Punnocchy (Sheriff) begged leave to  
explain. He did not receive the precept  
until very late.

His Lordship said, let the summoning  
officer be sworn.

The Sheriff again stated that, owing to  
the lateness of notice, and the pressure of  
other business, nothing could be done till  
Saturday.

The Attorney General admitted that but  
short notice was given.

His Lordship, however, said that the  
Sheriff's first duty was to attend upon this  
Court; it was the Sheriff's work.

The Sheriff observed that the other work  
he spoke of was the work attendant upon  
this Court.

P. C. Sergeant Footitt (summoning offi-  
cer) was sworn, and stated, in reply to the  
Court, that he was directed to tell the Ju-  
rors they were not wanted on Friday after-  
noon. He had then something else to do,  
i.e., he had another process to serve.

Chief Justice: What?

Sheriff: It was an ejectment issued by  
this Court, my Lord.

Chief Justice: That could have waited.

Footitt continued, on oath, to say that he  
served the last notices on Saturday.

Chief Justice: But here are three Jurors  
who go no notice before ten o'clock on Mon-  
day morning.

Footitt said that he went down to Mr.  
Kirby's place at half-past one on Monday  
afternoon.

mail. From the evidence of the passenger  
whose property was stolen, the Gunner of  
the ship, Mr. Blaney (chief officer), and  
other witnesses, it appeared that the Orissa  
left Singapore on 9th January, and that,  
a few days after that, the money, &c., were  
missed, and a search was consequently made.  
The box-cards were sent, and the lock of the  
box was broken open. Attention having  
been drawn to a box and some suspicious  
havings arisen in connection with it, the  
second prisoner (the No. 1 on board) was  
asked to whom it belonged, when he got  
confused and would not at first say to whom  
it belonged. Upon the Gunner threaten-  
ing to break it open, the Number One called  
upon the third prisoner, who came and  
opened his box; and in this box the \$65  
produced (with a half-guilder) were found.

During the cross-examination by the  
prosecution, some stress was laid upon the action  
taken by Mr. Blaney, the chief officer, to  
obtain the balance of the money lost. That  
gentleman gave the 1st and 3rd prisoners a  
few strokes with a small lead-line, with the  
intention of having the remainder of the  
money restored to the passenger, and not  
thinking that the case would ever come be-  
fore a Court. Some little discrepancy ap-  
peared between the evidence of the gunner  
and that of the Chief Officer, as to the pris-  
oners being tied up to something; but the  
gunner and the first officer agreed that this  
prisoner's wrists were tied for some consid-  
erable time. The gunner, however, said  
that the logging was no more than might  
be given to a laborer at any time while at  
sea.

The third prisoner was tied up, and  
Mr. Blaney gave a reason that was suspi-  
cious, because he himself had told the  
first officer that the No. 1 (second pris-  
oner) had given him the money to keep in  
his box if he would not tell Mr. Blaney  
anything about it.

Touching certain admissions made both  
to Mr. Blaney and Inspector Daly, by the  
prisoners, some conversation took place  
between the Attorney General and the  
Court. The Attorney General cited a  
recent case illustrating the more easy feeling  
imported into the matter of confessions being  
treated as evidence against a prisoner; but  
the Chief Justice spoke of the beating, and  
expressed his reluctance to admit a prin-  
ciple which would place it beyond his power  
to check any policeman interrogating any  
criminal on whatever charge he was arrest-  
ed. The Attorney General observed that  
he did not rely upon the admissions to the  
police interpreter, although they were not  
extorted by the beating alluded to.

[Here the Jurors were allowed to adjourn  
outside of the Court, for fifteen.]

The Chief Justice having summed up,  
the Jury retired; and after a lapse of more  
than half an hour, they returned a verdict  
of guilty against all the prisoners—the  
first and third of larceny, by an unanimous  
verdict, and the second of receiving stolen  
goods by 5 to 2. As legal points were re-  
served to be raised in future, with regard  
to admissions made by the first and third  
prisoners, the prisoners were ordered to be  
brought up for sentence on Friday week.

His Lordship called Mr. Blaney, the chief  
officer, and said that he was very sorry to  
learn that a system such as that described  
existed on board P. & O. vessels of extor-  
ting confessions in regard to any crime  
whatever. The system did little credit to  
the P. & O. Company, or its officers; and  
he trusted that means would be found to  
inform the other officers of to-day's pro-  
ceedings.

PRISONERS WERE THEN REMOVED.

THE "AMERICA" ROBBERY.

Wong Awing, cabin-boy on board the  
America, was then placed in dock on a  
charge of having stolen a sum of \$1650  
from the Captain (Parker) on board. The  
money was given up subsequently; and  
the prisoner now pleaded that he took the  
notes, but did not steal them, and gave  
them up when asked to do so. This state-  
ment being regarded as a plea of not  
guilty, the evidence was called for the  
prosecution.

After the evidence had been heard, the  
Jury in this case returned a verdict  
of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to  
mercy on account of his youth and the  
Captain's carelessness of the money  
stolen. Sentence reserved until Friday  
week.

FORMS OF INSANITY.

There are people who are perfectly  
sane on every subject except those in  
which money is concerned. Such persons  
deny themselves and those nearest  
to them of the plainest necessities of life,  
toil early and late, beyond their strength,  
in extreme old age, even when they and  
their heirs are beyond the possibility of  
want; or constantly worry about the  
future, living in continual fear of the poor-  
house; or incessantly eat and recount  
their possessions, under the apprehension  
that they are slipping from their grasp; or  
commit the greatest extravagances in  
unrestrained directions while denying themselves  
of daily comforts. A common symptom of  
this form of insanity is to imagine oneself  
to be poor even in the midst of wealth.

Most of the eccentric wills that now often  
attract the public attention are the creation  
of brains that have become diseased by long  
dwelling on matters of finance; and it is  
just to assume that our insinuations of  
charity are considerably indebted to the in-  
firmity of the rich for some of their most  
important legacies. I knew a man, of  
education and rare ability, who, for a long  
number of years, hoarded a fortune that he  
possessed, in order that he might leave it  
to a number of benevolent societies. That  
the amount at his disposal might be as  
large as possible, he scrimped his wife, his  
children, and his servants, even in the  
minutest acts of expenditure; imposed on  
the hospitality of friends and the forbear-  
ance of his kinsmen; and, in short, by his  
lifelong acts of meanness, made his name  
a byword and a reproach wherever he was  
known. Yet during most of these years he  
was actively engaged in responsible duties,  
and was justly regarded as a man of un-  
usual ability and attainments; and not until  
his late and declining years did his friends  
ever suspect that he was a monomaniac.

My own view is, that from the first, his  
variance was with him a symptom of cere-  
bral disease, and the acts of imbecility and  
weakness that he committed, and the  
abandonment into which he fell, finally  
convinced those who knew him best that  
in matters of finance he was not a morally  
responsible being. Great and unexpected  
success as well as failure may give rise to  
financial insanity. Sudden wealth as well  
as sudden poverty may so excite the brain  
as to induce monomania or complete  
madness. A striking case of this form of  
insanity is thus related by Dr. Whistow:—

A young gentleman having \$10,000 un-  
employed, and unemployed, placed it for

business purposes in the hands of his con-  
fidential broker. This sum he invested in  
a stock that had an unexpected, sudden,  
and enormous rise in value. In a fortunate  
moment he sold out, and the \$10,000 real-  
ized \$60,000. An account of the success-  
ful monetary speculation was transmitted  
to the fortunate owner of this large sum.  
The startling intelligence produced a severe  
shock to the nervous system, and the mind  
lost its equilibrium. The poor fellow con-  
tinued in a state of mental alienation for  
the remainder of his life. His constant  
occupation until the day of his death was  
playing with his fingers, and continually  
repeating without intermission, and with  
great animation and rapidity, the words,  
"Sixty thousand! sixty thousand! sixty  
thousand!" Insanity may manifest itself  
by great extravagance as well as by mean-  
ness. A medical acquaintance relates that,  
during the height of the petroleum excite-  
ment, he was consulted by a gentleman,  
who, by fortunate speculation, had sudden-  
ly become a millionaire. The first time  
he came he handed the doctor a fifty-dollar  
bill, saying, as he did so, "Your fee, doc-  
tor, I prefer to pay as I go." Nothing was  
thought of this, for it was precisely what  
any grateful and fresh-blooded patient might  
do; but on the next visit, which was but  
two or three days afterwards, he again  
handed the doctor a fifty-dollar bill, with  
the same remark as before. His disease  
was of a chronic nature, and demanded a  
protracted course of treatment. He visited  
the doctor at his office several times a week  
for a number of months, and each time in-  
variably offered a fifty-dollar bill. The  
doctor was afterwards informed that he be-  
came so reckless in his expenditure that it  
was necessary for his wife or some friend  
to travel with him, in order to keep him  
from throwing his money away. He would  
throw a ten-dollar bill to the porter who  
carried his trunk upstairs, or to the boy  
who blacked his boots. A year's travel in  
Europe ultimately restored him to a mea-  
sure of health, and, at last accounts, he was  
fully capable of managing his affairs.—  
Putnam's Magazine.

THE RUSSIANS ON THE AMOOR.

A recent number of Harper's Magazine  
furnishes some interesting information re-  
garding the present condition of the Rus-  
sians on the Amoor. The settlement of the  
Amoor was effected in much the same man-  
ner as Mahomed Toghluik madly attempt-  
ed to transfer the population of Delhi to  
Dowlatabad in the Deccan, but with a more  
successful issue. Whole colonies of Cos-  
sacks, men, women, children and house-  
hold gods were moved from their homes  
and settled at distances varying from 100  
to 500 miles. The settlements are placed  
from ten to thirty miles apart, with a view  
to affording convenient cooling depots for  
the soldiers rather than to the suitability of  
the soil or locality for settlers. The houses  
are arranged with military precision. Some  
of the villages have been accidentally set  
on fire, and the grain crops are raised. So successful  
have the settlers proved in growing grain,  
that Government consider that the local supply  
will equal the demand for naval and mil-  
itary purposes. In 1866 there were twenty-  
two steamboats in actual service, and two  
or three new ones nearly ready. Eighteen  
boats belonged to Government, and the rest  
to private parties, either Russian or foreign  
merchants. Only one of the number now  
remaining was built in Siberia; the rest were  
made in America, England, or Germany,  
and sent to the Amoor to be put together.

At present the settlements include a popu-  
lation of about forty thousand, of which  
one-eighth is at Nicolayevsk, the oldest and  
most important town. The valuable fore-  
sts of cork, mahogany, birch, pine, spruce  
and elm, with masses of vines and thick un-  
derwood, seem to possess greater attrac-  
tions for the hunter than the woodman,  
but it is highly improbable that the Rus-  
sian Government will long overlook such a  
source of wealth. A species of tiger, classed  
by naturalists with our Bengal animal,  
is often met with even as far as north as  
35° North latitude. Deer and other four-  
footed game are also found in great abun-  
dant.</



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